

THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1841.

For Notices of New Books, *Glimpses of the Country, Lyceum Villages, etc.* see First Page.
For Way-Side Notes on Saratoga, Lake George, Champlain, &c. see Last Page.
For a carefully corrected Bank Note List, see Last Page.

We dare "A Whig of the Old School" to give us his name (not a borrowed one) with a certificate of some known Whig that he voted for Harrison and Tyler. If he will do this, we will publish his second article.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VETO.—We have not seen fit to indulge in confident predictions that the Bank bill would be signed by President Tyler, or in harsh strictures on the presumptive exercise of the Veto Power. Our impression has for some days been that the bill would be returned with objections, but we trust not such objections as will necessarily prevent the creation of a National Bank, even at the present Session of Congress. It strikes us, therefore, that all such strictures in advance are obviously unwise, having the semblance of a desire to intimidate the President, and so far directly calculated to defeat their apparent object. Our personal acquaintance with Mr. Tyler is slender indeed, but we are familiar with his public career, and have therefore presumed him the last man to be frightened or driven to any step which his own judgement and conscience do not approve. We have therefore deemed it the wiser and better course neither to question the Constitutional right of the Veto nor denounce its possible exercise as an act of despotism, obstinacy or treachery. In no event can such language subserve any good purpose; in a probable contingency it may work serious mischief. Desperate as such denunciations must be of justice, it is even more destitute of foresight and wisdom.

But the President cannot, must not fail to realize the tremendous responsibility assumed by that man who, by an act of his individual will, overrules the deliberate judgement, the equally honest and patriotic convictions, of the Representatives of a vast majority of the American People. This is a power never exercised in the Monarchies of Europe from which we have borrowed it except upon such momentous occasions as rarely happen twice in a century. It is a power whose very existence is not easily reconciled with Republican principles, and whose exercise is especially obnoxious to Whigs. He who exercises it capriciously, ostentatiously, or from a regard to the pride of consistency merely, inflicts deadly wrong on the great cause of Republican Liberty.

We have been asked, repeatedly—Will you justify and sustain a Veto, if such there be?—The question is too vague for answer. It reminds us of the vehement assertions we often hear that a Bank is unconstitutional, regardless of the fact that a Bank is but a name, which means little or much, according to the provisions of the act creating it. These same sticklers have no scruples at all with respect to the Sub-Treasury, which is itself a Bank, and, as originally proposed, a most powerful one.—In our judgement, a Veto will be justifiable or otherwise according to its character and tenor. If President Tyler could possibly so far forget his dignity and character as to insult Congress with such a compound of Jacobinism and dangerous sophistry as was embodied in the Veto Message of 1832, we shall not hesitate to condemn it pointedly. But if he shall simply return the bill with a Message stating that it embraces certain provisions which he cannot conscientiously give his consent to, believing them unwarranted by the Constitution, we shall consider that he has but done what he felt to be his duty, and is deserving of applause rather than censure. Deeply as we may deplore that the President's Constitutional opinions stand in opposition to the common sense and best interests of the country, we cannot blame him for preferring the dictates of conscience to the promptings of convenience and popularity.

—But it may, possibly, be that we are to have no Veto, though our own opinion is otherwise. It may be that the countenances now shrouded in boding anxiety will soon be lighted with the triumph of hopes unexpectedly realized. Shrewd men and well-informed assert confidently that such will be the result. Apprehending the worst, we have uniformly striven to have our readers prepared for it. It can do no harm; it may prove a proper foresight. For be the result what it may, we insist that THE WHIG PARTY SHALL PROVE TRUE TO ITSELF AND THE COUNTRY. To break up on such a question would argue insanity and moral treason.

Whatever it be, the President's decision was probably communicated to Congress yesterday, or will be to-day.—Should it reach the City to-day, it will be issued by us in an Extra as speedily as possible. Should it not arrive till midnight, we shall not publish it till Monday morning.

THE WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.—"C." writes us a strong and urgent recommendation of the establishment in our City of an Office for the Unemployed, where their names, calling, capacities, &c., may be registered, and every man who wishes to hire may apply at any time with a moral certainty of being suited. This is right and important, but he mistakes in proposing that such an office would be sustained by the contributions of the benevolent or by a tax on the earnings of the laborer. It should be got up and supported by the City. Beyond doubt, a good, efficient, well-managed office of this kind, charging nothing to individuals, would save ten times its cost to our City in the diminution of Pauperism and Crime. Why, then, should it not be made a public matter? And why should not petitions instantly be circulated, calling on our City authorities to move in the matter?

We do not, indeed, consider the mere establishment of such an Office any thing more than a beginning of what should be done to improve the condition of the destitute and provide the industrious with labor and a livelihood. What is wanted is a systematic, thorough Organization of Industry, whereby every one, robust or feeble, skillful or awkward, male or female, shall be provided with suitable employment and a fair recompense. But, as a beginning, we should hail with joy the establishment of a City Office for Employers and those seeking Employment, such as has been suggested. Who will step forward to aid the undertaking?

INDIANA.—We have heard from a few more Comities in this State. So far the Whigs have 26, the Opposition 34 Members elect to the new House. We think the Loco-Focos will have the pleasure of providing for the interest of the State debt this year.

ILLINOIS.—Partial returns from the First District render certain the re-election to Congress of Hon. John Reynolds, Opp., by a large majority.

Nothing from the Second. No more from the Third.

The death of Hon. J. K. GRIFFIN, late Member of Congress from South Carolina, is announced in the Charleston papers.

The Investigation of the Murder of Miss Rogers was actively prosecuted yesterday at both the Police Offices. A great number of persons were examined, but nothing important elicited. The Police have strong hopes, however, that a clue to the murder is not far off.

The impression gains strength among those best informed that the unfortunate woman was not murdered at Hoboken but in this City. Such is our opinion. How could she, so well known, have visited Hoboken on a fair Sunday without being recognized? No! her life was taken in some den of infamy in this City. More anon.

LOSS OF THE ERIE.—Since our last publication, we have gleaned from the various accounts which have reached us, a few additional particulars relative to the burning of the Erie. The scene which followed the alarm of fire is described as appalling. Some of the passengers, frantic with fear and horror, were wildly calling for assistance and mercy; others plunged headlong into the water, and others still were desperately clinging to the burning vessel as if undecided whether to meet Death in the flames or sink to a watery grave. The small boats were no sooner over the sides of the vessel than they were filled by the crowd, too eager for life to think of the certain consequences of their haste. As a remarkable coincidence it is mentioned that the Erie was burned in almost identically the same spot where the steamboat Washington was burned in June, 1838. Capt. Brown, who commanded the Washington at that time, happened to be on board the Clinton and was active in saving the survivors of the Erie.

The Clinton left Buffalo at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and, by a singular Providence, was compelled to put into Dunkirk on account of a storm, where she remained until sunset. The Captain, feeling apprehensive for the safety of the Erie on account of her long delay, (as it was expected she would leave at 4 P. M.) kept a watch looking out for her. At about 8 in the evening he discovered a fire on the lake about 20 miles astern of his boat. He immediately returned to his harbor and found the Erie a mass of fire, and the few surviving passengers endeavoring to save themselves by swimming or clinging to whatever they could reach. In addition to the 27 persons picked up by the Clinton, two were saved by the citizens of Dunkirk.

Among the passengers on board were six painters, in the employ of Mr. G. W. Miller of Buffalo, on their way to Erie to paint the steamboat Madison. They had with them several demijohns of spirits of turpentine and varnish, which, unknown to the Captain of the boat, had been placed on the boiler deck directly over the boilers. One of the firemen, who was saved, states that, seeing the demijohns there, he removed them, but they were shortly after replaced by one of the painters. Immediately preceding the bursting forth of the flames, an explosion was heard; the demijohns probably having burst, and their contents communicated with the boiler.

At a Special Session of the Common Council of Buffalo, held August 10th, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby, authorized to dispense such assistance to the survivors as their circumstances and the dictates of humanity may require.

LIST OF PERSONS KNOWN TO BE LOST IN THE BURNING OF THE ERIE.

From the Buffalo Commercial of Tuesday.

LOST.
W. M. Camp, Harrisburgh, Pa.
Willert Weeks, Brooklyn.
John C. Pool, New-York City.
E. S. Cobb, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Otto Torp, N. Y., wife and three children.
Lloyd Gleason, Erie, Clerk.
Mr. J. des, steward of the boat.
Mrs. Giles Williams, Chicago.
Chas. J. Lynde, Milwaukee.
Watts S. Lynde, Homer, N. Y.
Mrs. Wm. H. Smith and child, Shenectady.
A. Sears, painter, Buffalo, in the employ of Wm. G. Miller.
Miss A. Miller, Buffalo, sister of Wm. G. Miller.
J. D. Woodward, New-York.
Wm. Griffin, Mississippi.
D. S. Simon, Geneva.
F. Stow, Canada.
Wm. Sacket, Michigan.
Mrs. Spencer and two children.
Mrs. Dow.
Mrs. Robinson, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Miss Robinson, do.
Miss King, do.
Mr. Moore, lady and two children, from Yates County, removing to Michigan.
Oran Green, Rushville, Yates Co.
Roome Button, from near Fort Plain.
Charles S. Mather, Mr. Clemens, Mich. has got a family at that place.

List of Swiss Passengers shipped by Messrs. P. L. Parsons & Co.

Names.	No. of Persons.	Destination.
Geo. Zagger and family.	6	Akron, O.
John Flagg.	24	"
Martin Zulgen.	2	"
Geo. Rettenger.	3	"
Geo. Christian.	4	"
Geo. Neigold.	75	"
M. Reibold.	3	"
Geo. Steinman.	2	"
Peter King.	2	"
L. Gillig.	2	"
Peter Schmidt.	1	"
John Netzel.	1	"
Peter Schendler.	4	Cleveland.
J. Newminger.	5	"
S. Schapler.	52	"
R. Filling.	2	"
Mr. Obens.	1	"
L. Korren.	1	Dover, O.
C. Durler.	1	"
Mr. Lithold.	54	"
C. Deitlerick.	2	"
C. Wilbur.	6	"
C. Palmer.	5	Masillon, O.
J. Gargham.	54	"
J. Mullman.	3	"
C. Kellerman.	1	Chicago.
C. Minch, and friend.	2	"

Mitch was recently from Europe, and left his family in this city. He was on his way west to secure land for ultimate settlement.

This list comprises the names of 87 persons; as it is customary to pass children at half price, the whole number in this list must have reached one hundred souls. Only four persons of the whole, including Durler and three others whose names we could not learn, were saved.

Extract of a letter from Dr. J. L. Comstock of Hartford, Conn., to Rev. H. O. Sheldon of Berea, Ohio, now in this City:

"I write you under the deepest of human afflictions. Our poor, dear son Samuel, who had set his heart on going with you next Monday, has departed to the world of spirits. How can I say it!—and yet it is true. He died this morning, by a wound in the head. He went out to shoot woodcock yesterday for a sick friend. While loading his gun, one of the barrels, by a singular accident, was discharged, tearing away a portion of his skull-bone, and laying bare his brain to the extent of several inches. He was brought home on a litter, lingered without sense till 1 A. M. when his spirit departed. Oh, my friend! is not this affliction? God has done it!—We are silent! His poor mother!—may we bear this dreadful stroke with Christian resignation?"

Samuel was a youth of brilliant intellect and much promise. There was a something that interested me much in him during my short acquaintance. His age was 20. How uncertain is life! How wise in youth and health to be fully prepared for death! H. O. S.

Citizens of New-York whose business or wealth will enable them to live quietly, cleanly and comfortably away from the smoke and dust and noise of the 'great Babel,' will do well to look at the extensive property offered for sale by the New-Brighton Association. The beauty and convenience of the location for a suburban residence are already well known, and we are assured that the Company, now that the term of their organized existence draws to a close, will dispose of it on exceedingly favorable terms. See their advertisement, and then examine the property.

"The American Magazine and Repository of Useful Literature," is a new monthly of 32 pages, of which the second number has been issued simultaneously at Albany, New-York and Boston. J. S. & B. Wood, Editors. Israel Post, New-York, publisher. It is judiciously conducted.

ROW AT HARRISBURG.—On Monday last the Council of Harrisburg ordered the foundations of the toll-house recently commenced by the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company to be torn down, because, as they asserted, it encroached upon the street. As this had not the desired effect, a Fire Company was called out and ordered to play upon the workmen and fill the cellar with water. A mob soon collected on the spot, a general fight took place, and several heads were broken.

SHIP BUILDING.—The ship-yards of our city, with the exception of Williams' and Westervelt & Mackey's, are now in a state of unusual inactivity. In the former the workmen are engaged on a barque of about 500 tons, intended for a general trader; in the latter a considerable number of hands are working on a ship destined for the Havre trade; her burthen will be about 800 tons. Both vessels will be finished about the same time: say three to four months hence.

The *Mumoriist and Ladies' Gazette* is announced as forthcoming, to be devoted to good-natured satire and edited by C. F. Walton and R. F. Greely.—If our unknown namesake will favor us with a call, we will try to convince him that there is less amusement in this matter of starting a new-paper than he seems to imagine.

The Address of the Dry Goods Clerks of our city, in favor of a just and mutually advantageous regulation of their Hours of Labor and a general closing of the stores at 8 o'clock, P. M. will appear in the Tribune of Monday morning. We ask for it a candid consideration.

A new Catalogue of the Members of the Linonian Society, of Yale College, has just been published. It is elegantly got up, and contains on its list the names of many of the most eminent men of the country. The Society was founded in 1753. Among its members now living, are DAGGETT, CALHOUN, KENT, R. M. SHERMAN, GOV. SMITH, President DAY, &c. The Library contains more than 7,500 volumes.

The Madisonian states that General Wool has been nominated to be Brigadier General in the United States Army, in the place of General Scott.

A man named Broussard, a Canadian by birth, died lately in Lafayette Parish, in Louisiana, at the age of one hundred and eighteen.

Rev. Dr. JOHN BRUCKERIDGE died at the residence of his mother, near Lexington, Ky., on the 4th inst.

The Sun of yesterday had a very unwarrantable attack on the Meeting at Stonewall on Wednesday evening last to aid the discovery of the Murderers of Miss Rogers. Mr. Attree can defend himself—but why assail others?—As to Mr. Beach's denial that he subscribed \$2 toward the Reward offered, it is a miserable evasion. The \$2 was subscribed by his son in the presence and by the direction of Beach. How paltry, then, to assert that he did not subscribe, and pronounce his signature a forgery!

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

SPECIAL SESSIONS, AUGUST 13.—Before Judge Noah and Aldermen Benson and Williams.

Ann McGovern was tried for stealing \$17 in money and a silver thimble from Frederick Tarr. Found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary 60 days. Dennis Dailey, assault and battery on Jacob Prout, City Prison 30 days. Wm. Kelly, stealing a coat worth \$2 from Peter Bagen, Guilty; City Prison 10 days. Patrick Coffey, stealing a hat from John Desmond. Not guilty. Ellen Beglan, stealing two shawls from Timothy Delaney, Guilty; Penitentiary 60 days. George Cicco, black, stealing 25 pounds of beef from Charles Caldwell. Guilty; Penitentiary 60 days. John Kinney, assault and battery on his wife Mary. Guilty; judgement suspended and he discharged.

Discharges.—Ellen Chambers, charged with petit larceny, and Charles Brews, charged with assault and battery, were severally discharged, no evidence appearing to testify.

POLICE OFFICE—Burglary.—On Thursday night the staple and fancy dry goods store of Mr. E. Journeay, 72 Canal-st., was burglariously entered by means of false keys, and robbed of property of the value of from \$1,500 to \$2,000. No trace of goods or felon has yet been obtained.

Charge of Attempted Rape.—A man named Andrew Myers, a vendor of vegetables in Washington Market, and residing with his wife in Washington-st., near Barclay, was yesterday arrested by officers Horn and Barber, charged with having attempted to commit a rape on a little girl of between 11 and 12 years of age, the daughter of a man living in another part of the same house with Myers. The latter was held to bail for his appearance to answer the charge.

Female Fisticuffing.—Two colored females, named Ann Van Bergen and Maria Hunt, got into a fierce and terrible fight in the street yesterday afternoon, in the neighborhood of Chapel-st., and in the course of their fifty and manipular operations tore each others faces, hair and clothes, pounded each others bosoms and bodies, and bled each other as freely as if their veins had been tapped by a lancet, to the great edification of the crowd of well-dressed gentlemen and ladies who had assembled. An officer, however, broke through the mass into the arena, and spoiled the sport of the parties and their patrons by dragging the heroines to the Police Office. Thence they were sent to prison to answer for their outrageous conduct.

Fraud and Violence Punished.—Yesterday a countryman named John McIntyre wishing to go to New Jersey in the boat to Elizabethport, went to the foot of Liberty-st., for that purpose, but found the boat had not arrived. Soon after he was waited upon by a hackney-coachman, who invited him to take a ride to Courtlandt-st. dock, and he entered the coach with three other passengers and was driven there, when he was told by the driver he must treat him and the other three, which he did. The driver then demanded a dollar of him for the ride of himself and others, which McIntyre, with reluctance, paid, and then demanded to be driven back to the foot of Elizabeth-st., which the driver promised, but instead drove him, against his consent, to the Five Points, and compelling him to treat them all again, then drove him back to the foot of Liberty-st., where he demanded \$3 more pay for the ride. This McIntyre refused to pay, when the driver, whose name is Thomas Skidmore, stepped up and said he was the owner of the coach, and that McIntyre should pay, and on his refusal Skidmore seized him by the throat. Some citizens then advised McIntyre to go to the Mayor's Office, where Skidmore also repaired and earnestly and impudently urged his claim. The Mayor, much to his credit, not only denied his right to it, but forbade his ever driving a hackney-coach again, and ordered him to find immediate bail in \$500 for his assault on McIntyre, and in default committed him to prison. He also issued a citation for the owner of the hack to appear at 12 o'clock Saturday—to-day—and show cause why his license should not be taken away.

New Style London Prints.—3 cases very rich dark colored Prints, entirely new designs, received per Great Western, will be opened this morning for inspection.

C. R. HULL, 71 Catherine-street.

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

Chapman's Metallic Bone and Razor Strop is much commended by the inventor, and from a trial of its virtues we admit that he has some reason to "crow" over it. Manufactury 102 William-street.

Tender Chins.—Any Gentleman may be instantly relieved from all pain during the operation of shaving, by applying his razor to the METALLIC TABLET RAZOR STROP, invented by G. Saunders, which supersedes the necessity of a hone, and by which the most useful can always produce as keen and smooth an edge as the razor could by any possibility exhibit under the most experienced hand. It is the only effectual means which the art man has yet devised for giving to every man an opportunity of suiting his razor to his chin with the same certainty as he can mend a pen to suit his own hand, and which any person will be shown by bringing a dull razor and trying the tablet before purchasing.

Retail Price from \$1 to \$2.

This Strop has been in extensive use for the last 25 years; during that time its proprietor has received certificates of its great utility from some of the most scientific gentlemen in the country; the decided superiority of this article above all others is well evidenced by the different Fairs of the American Institute—having been favored with the premium when exhibited for competition.

Manufactury 163 Broadway.

Offices to Let.—In the Basement of the New Merchant Exchange, corner of Wall and Hanover-streets, suitable for Brokers, or other purposes, such as a coffee or refreshment room. There are two offices connected, which will be let together for the balance of the year at a rent perfectly satisfactory to the tenant. Apply to Mr. Pearson, office of the Exchange Company, corner of Hanover-street and Exchange Place, or to the publisher of the New World, 30 Ann-street.

POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

THURSDAY, August 12.

In the SENATE, to-day, Mr. TAPPAN presented a memorial of citizens of Ohio, against a National Bank, Distribution, the propriety of this Extra Session, and declaring the right of repeal of the Bank, which, without debate, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a memorial of Merchants of Philadelphia against so high a duty as 20 per cent. on silks, laces, &c., and stating that if levied, there ought to be two months or more notice given.

Mr. CLAY presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia for a duty on chloride of lime, and bleaching powder, and against a duty on indigo; both of which were laid on the table.

The resolution of Mr. CLAY of Ala. calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the number of removals and appointment of clerks by the present Commissioner of the General Land Office, was taken up, an amendment having been offered by Mr. PRESTON. To this Mr. SMITH of Ia. offered an amendment; both of which were adopted, and further call for the list of removals and appointments in the General Land Office for the four years from 1829, from 1833, and from '37, and the number of extra clerks employed during that time, their services, compensation, and total amount of wages. The resolution, as amended was adopted.

The Distribution and Pre-emption bill was again taken up, the question being on Mr. LISS's amendment to strike out the distribution sections, and insert a provision applying the net proceeds of the public lands to the defence of the Country. Messrs. LISS and BENTON dwelt at length on the circumstances threatening a war with Great Britain, both confidently predicting such an event, and showing the importance of placing the Country in a state of defence, and of maintaining its honor inviolate from foreign aggression. Mr. LISS yesterday, in recounting the indignities and insolence of the British Government, mentioned the threat of the British Minister in relation to the release of McLeod, entreating the President to "take into his most deliberate conviction the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from a rejection of this demand." He said he would hang McLeod, if for nothing else than this!—and this he repeated. He, however, thinking it too strong an expression, subsequently modified it.

Mr. WRIGHT supported the amendment in one of his best efforts, also entering briefly into the distribution subject, particularly in reply to the opening speech of Mr. SMITH of Ia. In a most masterly manner he sketched the want of defence of the Country, and then of his State, containing the great commercial emporium of the Union, which was in an entirely defenceless condition, the protection of which not only interested that State, but the whole Union, whose commerce centered there.

He then spoke of the extended lake coast of New-York as in no state of defence, on which was situated the most important town in the Union, of those not on the Atlantic coast, according to its population, which was within gunshot of British soil, and without the necessary means for its protection. He knew the share of New-York in the distribution would be great, but taking all these circumstances into view, and also the additional cause of excitement with regard to McLeod, now imprisoned there and waiting trial, he held that this fund would be infinitely better employed for means of defence in his State than by distribution.

Mr. TALLMADGE felt called to reply briefly to his colleague. He should infer (he said) from his colleague's remarks that the issue was between defending the country from foreign aggression and leaving it undefended. This was a false issue. He should be ready to go as far as any man for the purpose of defence. New-York had some claim on this Government; she had given up the control of her duties, after much hesitation, to this Government, which were three-fifths of the whole revenue of the Union from customs. They could give the proceeds of the lands in no way so effectual for the defence of the country as by distribution. The three millions from the lands, given according to this bill, would be worth twenty millions any other way. The country was to be defended by the abilities of the people to defend it. This distribution would be applied by New-York to the completion of her works of internal improvement, which, if they had existed during the late war, would have saved in one campaign all the cost of their construction! By it those works would be completed, and this increased the value of property; it had already raised land on the Cayuga Lake from \$5 or \$10 an acre to \$50 or \$60, and other property in an equal ratio. If applied as proposed, by the amendment, it would be far too small for the defence of the country; but by distribution, they would relieve the States from their present embarrassment, and enable them to bear the burdens of the country. If a war arose, and the States were called on to bear their share in its expenses, and \$500,000 were necessary from New-York, one-half mill per cent. on her property, thus increased from distribution, would pay this sum, and it would not be felt. The distribution would build up the States and the country, and go further to prepare for war than any other disposition of the proceeds of the lands.

The amendment was rejected: Yeas 13, Nays 28.

Mr. STURGEON moved an amendment, to strike out the section giving the ten per cent. to the new States. This was rejected: Yeas 11, Nays 35. A second amendment of Mr. STURGEON was rejected, and Mr. ARCHER having moved an amendment, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. BARNYD introduced a resolution to take the Bankrupt Bill out of Committee Friday (to-morrow) at 12 o'clock.

Mr. WISE moved to amend it so as to take it out to-day at 3 o'clock.

A motion of Mr. ANDREWS of Ky. to lay the resolution on the table having been rejected without a division, the question was taken and the amendment rejected; after which the resolution was lost, by Yeas 79, Nays 29.

The Bankrupt Bill was then again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated during the day by Messrs. HEST, ALLEN of Me. and MILTON BROWN of Tex. in support, and by Mr. POPE, in opposition.

The House adjourned at three o'clock.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.—Choctaw and Autauga counties have chosen Opp. Representatives, and Macon, Montgomery, Butler and DeKalb have elected Whigs.

Penches and Milk, at PATTERSON'S, corner of Nassau and Ann-street.

Green Turtle Soup.—A superior Green Turtle in Soup and Straks, on SUNDAY, August 15th, at the TIVOLI GARDENS, corner of Charlton and Varick-streets.

Families supplied as usual.

Auction Notice.—Large sale of elegant Furniture of all descriptions This Day in the Auction Rooms, 32 Ann and 115 Fulton-streets, at 10 o'clock.

Cheap Coaches.—Swift Horses, careful Drivers and splendid, any Coach or Carriage, Railroad, Smoke and Cinders. J. MURPHY has established a splendid Line of Coaches running to Harlem for the low price of one dollar; starting from the North American Hotel, Bowery, and the Harlem River Mansion House every half hour.

LAKE MAYOPAC HOTEL.

The subscriber has opened a new house for the accommodation of Boarders, pledging his best exertions to please those who may visit the Lake. Persons visiting his house may calculate upon being sent to the landing to meet any of the numerous boats on the Hudson at any period of the day or evening, and persons wishing it, may have conveyances sent to the landing for them, by sending him a line by the Peekskill boat, on either Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday preceding the day of their visit.

A NEW AND ORIGINAL NOVEL.

And a Beautiful Engraving!

THE NEW WORLD of Saturday next, August 14, will be decidedly one of the most brilliant, lively and entertaining numbers ever issued. Among the "feats of fancy," which its rich and varied Table of Contents will present, will be found an ENTIRE ORIGINAL NOVEL, written for the New World by the Author of "The Far West," entitled "THE DUCHESS OF FERRARA: A TALE OF THE MIDDLE AGES"—which, for interest and exciting interest, is equal to any work of fiction in the English language.

On MEN AND PICTURES—*Sketches of a Walk in the Louvre*—A lively and amusing description of the Pictures in that celebrated Gallery of French Paintings—the Louvre.

BACKGAMMON—With a beautiful Illustration on Wood, engraved expressly for the New World.

WATCHING FOR A TUGGER—A Hunting Sketch in the East Indies.

SHRIMP OF THE MAGAZINES—"Gray Hairs," "Poetic Correspondence," "The Flight of Locusts," "Influence of a Flower," "Norwegian War Song," "Charles Keane and Ellen Tree," "Female Heroism," "The Midnight Review," "Gazettes and Gravestones," &c.

Together with several columns of Editorials, Criticisms, Congressional Proceedings, and News of the Week, &c., &c.

TERMS—61 cents single—\$4 per annum. Office 30 Ann-street, no. 123.

Sunday Times.—Two splendid Engravings!—To Mr. M. a new fraction of its glowing contents.

1. Sketch of Old Moses Bitt, the Chatham-street Old Cio' Man, with a living Portrait of Old Moses.

2. The Irish Bard, Dr. Devlin, who is one of our best poets, and his family living on clothes.

3. Dry Goods Clerks: Counter Slavery: Live and Let Live: God's beautiful world expressly designed as a place of occasional enjoyment, and not as a scene of perpetual misery and money-making.

4. Irish Republic: No English troops in Ireland, or in the well.

5. The Innocent Lovers of the Press, that go to the devil without sin; straining at the gnat and swallowing the camel.

6. Our Irish Bard, Dr. Devlin, who is one of our best poets, and his family living on clothes.

7. The New-York Mechanic is published every Saturday Morning at 7 A.M. street, New-York, (near Broadway) by R. W. WRIGHT & CO.

The printer of this paper are pleased to announce that they have a full description of at least one new mechanical invention, with an Engraving. Also, general notices of the progress of mechanical and other scientific improvements in America and Foreign Discoveries and inventions; Catalogues of American Patents; Scientific Researches; and other interesting subjects; Curious Philosophical Experiments; general miscellaneous intelligence, foreign and domestic, with occasional Literary Notices, Poetry, Anecdotes, &c., &c.

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